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PROGRAMME QUESTIONS: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Progress of work in the field of population, 1991-1993: Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report reviews the progress of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis in implementing its programme of work in the field of population during the period 1991-1993. It covers the activities of the Department in subprogrammes dealing with analysis of demographic variables at the world level; world population projections; population policy and socio-economic development; monitoring, review and appraisal, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population. Other continuing activities of the Department are also described.

* E/CN.9/1994/1.

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INTRODUCTION

1. As part of the second phase of the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat, initiated by the Secretary-General in his note of 3 December 1992 (A/47/753), particularly in the economic and social sectors, three new Departments were established in New York in February 1993. One of those Departments was the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis which absorbed some of the responsibilities of the former Department for International Economic and Social Affairs and the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. It acts as the focal point for economic and social analysis and information in respect of population and statistics and provides substantive support to the pertinent intergovernmental machinery, including the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission. Those functions include research and policy analysis and the execution of technical cooperation activities in the areas of statistics and population.

2. At its twenty-sixth session, the Population Commission reviewed the progress of work for 1989-1990 and the programme of work for 1992-1993.

3. The present report deals with the research and technical work and information activities carried out in the field of population during the period 1991-1993 by the Population Division, which was part of the former Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, was later part of the former Department for Economic and Social Development and is now part of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis. It also includes the technical cooperation activities undertaken in that field by the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. The activities are grouped according to the subprogrammes of the programme budget for 1990-1991 and 1992-1993.

4. Since the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission was postponed from 1993 to 1994, the present report covers part of the work programme for the biennium 1990-1991, as well as the work undertaken in the context of the work programme for the biennium 1992-1993, both of which were endorsed by the Commission at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions.

5. During the period 1991-1993, the Population Division made every effort to implement the programme of work adopted by the Commission and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The work programme for 1992-1993 was formulated and implemented within the basic framework set forth in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, taking into account the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action (1974) 1/ and the International Conference on Population (1984). 2/ Part of the programme period has, however, been affected, to some extent, by the additional responsibilities that have been placed on the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis for providing substantive support to the International Conference on Population and Development, which will be held at Cairo in September 1994. To the extent possible, this has been achieved by integrating the regular research activities of the Department with the added substantive reporting requirements of the Conference.

6. Some delays in the implementation of certain projects have, however, occurred as a consequence, and some projects that were expected to be completed by the end of the biennium 1992-1993 have, therefore, to be carried over into 1994. Those activities have been integrated into the approved programme covered by the 1994-1995 programme budget, so as to achieve completion of the 1994-1995 programme by the end of that biennium.

7. The Department continued to collaborate closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The financial assistance of UNFPA made it possible to expand the scope and character of the projects undertaken by the Department and to improve the substantive aspects of several of them. In addition, the Department maintained close and effective collaboration with UNFPA on substantive activities in connection with the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development. However, only the substantive aspects of the Conference preparations are briefly dealt with in the present report. A more detailed report will be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session, which will take place immediately following the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.

I. WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

A. Levels and trends of mortality

8. A study on the impact of mortality change since the 1960s was completed and the results were published in the report entitled Child Mortality Since the 1960s: A Database for Developing Countries.* The report presents, on a comparative basis, all estimates of infant and child mortality available for the developing countries during the period from 1960 to the late 1980s. It thus provides an essential tool for policy makers, programme planners and researchers to assess levels and trends of mortality in childhood and monitor progress towards mortality reduction. The study, which was partially funded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is especially valuable in the light of the goals for the reduction of mortality among infants and children under five set by the Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children held in New York in September 1990. Estimates obtained on the basis of the data presented in the report have been used in the preparation of the report World Population Monitoring, 1993 and for the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

B. Reproductive behaviour and child survival

9. A study on the effects that changes in reproductive behaviour have on child survival has been completed and the final report is being edited for publication under the title The Health Rationale for Family Planning: Timing of Births and Child Survival. The study was carried out with the financial assistance of

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* Identifiers of publications cited in the present report are given in the annex to it.

UNFPA. By using the latest information on fertility patterns and child survivorship gathered by the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme, the report documents the consistency of certain relations between reproductive behaviour and child survivorship. Its main findings are that children born to very young mothers (those in their teenage years) and children born shortly after the birth of a previous child are at greater risks of dying. Consequently, the use of family planning to increase birth intervals and thus achieve a better spacing of children will help reduce mortality in childhood. These findings corroborate those made earlier on the basis of World Fertility Survey (WFS) data.

10. Three country case-studies on Ecuador, Indonesia and Zimbabwe were initiated, with the financial assistance of UNFPA, to study the effect of improved child survival on fertility. These case-studies employed individual level data of mothers and children and the characteristics of their communities. The analysis focused on examining how the availability of and contact with community health and family-planning services mediate the relationship between child survival and fertility. The country reports are now being revised and edited in the Population Division and will be consolidated into one report, with an overview showing the common findings and generalization. The report will be published in late 1994.

C. Differentials in child survival by sex

11. A study on excess female child mortality is being carried out with the financial assistance of UNFPA. The aim of the study is to produce estimates of child mortality by sex for as many countries as possible so as to document variations in sex differentials in child mortality by level of development and socio-cultural setting. In addition, the various processes leading to the sex differentials detected will be discussed, especially with regard to settings in which excess female child mortality prevails. A report on this study is expected to be completed in late 1995.

D. Internal migration

12. An Expert Group Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration was held at Aguascalientes, Mexico, from 22 to 25 October 1991. The Meeting was convened in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information of Mexico and with the financial assistance of UNFPA. Participants in the Meeting included 20 invited experts from the various world regions, representatives of international organizations and a number of local observers. The purpose of the Meeting was to document the extent of internal female migration in the developing countries and its impact on the status of women. Thus, the 19 papers presented at the Meeting discussed the problems involved in measuring the internal migration of women, the extent and relevance of the different types of female migration, the characteristics of female migrants, the processes leading to female migration, the socio-economic consequences of migration for women and their families, and the relevance of female migration for development. The proceedings of the Meeting, which included the revised versions of most of the papers presented at the Meeting, the report of the

deliberations, the recommendations of the Meeting and an overview of current knowledge regarding the internal migration of women, have been published in a volume entitled Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries.

13. A report on methods of measuring internal migration was not published because extrabudgetary funding could not be secured for this activity.

E. International migration

14. Although extrabudgetary funding to conduct a study on refugees and displaced persons was not obtained, a special chapter on refugee movements was prepared for the report World Population Monitoring, 1993. The chapter documents trends in refugee movements since 1985, together with the evolving policy responses to those movements.

15. The data bank on international migration has continued to be updated and expanded. Diskettes containing updated versions of the data on international migrant stocks have been reissued for three developing regions, namely, Africa, Asia and Latin America. A short manual describing the database has been prepared for each region. In addition, a data set containing information on changes in the stock of international migrants for all countries in the world is being made available on diskette.

16. An article entitled "Europe without internal frontiers and international migration" has been prepared for publication in a forthcoming issue of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations. It documents the process by which freedom of movement of workers has been established in the European Community and assesses whether such freedom of movement has had a significant effect in increasing intra-community migration.

17. The proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on International Migration Policies and the Status of Female Migrants, which was held at San Miniato, Italy, in March 1990, are being edited for publication.

F. Status of women and fertility

18. Besides being identified as a development priority, women's education is widely acknowledged as a crucial determinant of fertility behaviour. In view of this, the nature and strength of the association between education and fertility has been a recurrent theme of fertility analysis at the United Nations. A previous United Nations study on female education and fertility, based on WFS data, compiled extensive empirical evidence on the role of education on fertility reduction. It became evident that the association was far more complex than assumed in the past, since it has been established to be contingent upon level of development, social structure and cultural milieu. In order to re-examine this complex relationship, two research activities were undertaken: (a) country case-studies to analyse in greater detail the relationship between the status of women, measured by level of education, and fertility in a specified socio-cultural setting; and (b) a comparative study of changing relationships between women's education and fertility. Three separate case-

studies pertaining to India, Mexico and Pakistan have been published under the following titles: (a) Women's Education and Fertility Behaviour: A Case-study of Rural Maharashtra, India, (b) Women's Status and Fertility in Pakistan: Recent Evidence, and (c) Fertility Transition and Women's Life Course in Mexico.

19. The availability of a new round of data from Demographic and Health Surveys from 26 countries has provided a unique opportunity to re-examine the education-fertility relationship from a cross-national perspective. The major work on the report of this comparative study has been completed and is now being finalized for publication in 1994 under the title Women's Education and Fertility Behaviour: Recent Evidence from the Demographic and Health Surveys. The results of this comparative analysis show interesting variations in the education-fertility relationship among the regions of the world.

20. To further the understanding of the groups of women of special concern, as identified in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, a comparative study, entitled Living Arrangements of Women and Their Children in the Third World: A Demographic Study, had been completed and is now in the final stage of editing.

21. A staff member of the Population Division has been designated as the focal point on women's issues in the Department. She has been regularly attending and providing background information to the meetings of the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Advisory Committee on the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Working Group on Women's Health of the New York NGO Committee on the Status of Women.

G. Trends in reproductive behaviour

22. In the area of fertility analysis, Patterns of Fertility in Low-fertility Settings was published in 1992. This publication constitutes the most recent United Nations analysis of fertility levels and trends in countries that have achieved fertility transition and are currently considered, by world standards, low-fertility countries. It provides an overall assessment of fertility levels and trends in low-fertility countries for the period 1965-1989 or to the most recent year for which pertinent data are available. Reproductive behaviour in this study is examined not only in terms of fertility rates (mainly period rates but of cohort rates wherever data were available), but also in terms of total number of births. Various other aspects of fertility, including population replacement, adolescent fertility, birth order and illegitimacy, are also examined. All the low-fertility countries included in this analysis experienced a total fertility rate of about 2.1 or fewer in 1988-1989; this rate is approximately the average number of births required in a developed country to ensure population replacement.

23. A study of the family-planning process was initiated during the biennium 1992-1993, with the financial assistance of UNFPA. This is a study in the emerging area of fertility analysis that aims to develop a new methodology to measure the impact of family-planning programmes through the study of the family-building process which examines in some detail the nature of parity-

specific fertility behaviour. It is a comparative study involving 15 countries representing various regions of the world which have both DHS and WFS data.

24. A computerized database for monitoring and analysis of family planning and fertility has been established and is being updated with the latest available data from national and other sources.

H. Dynamics of contraceptive use

25. An updated and modified version of Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1988, which was published in 1989, is the Pattern of Contraceptive Use. It presents information about contraceptive use, by type of methods, for all countries with available information. It also presents regional and global average levels of contraceptive use and trends in levels of use, and estimates of the extent of availability of modern contraceptives in the developing countries. Estimates of married women of reproductive ages that are basic to family-planning programmes in conjunction with estimates of women that need to practise contraception in order to bring fertility to a desirable level are a special feature of the 1993 report. The report is now being finalized for publication in early 1994. A wall chart on contraceptive use will also be published.

26. A set of eight contraceptive-use data diskettes containing a variety of statistics pertaining to contraceptive knowledge and use for various countries and dates has been compiled or tabulated, mostly in the Population Division from nationally representative sample survey data. A user's manual accompanying the diskettes was published in 1992.

27. A considerable number of requests for fertility and contraceptive-use data have been received from United Nations organizations, research institutions and individual scholars.

II. WORLD POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A. Global population estimates and projections: 1990, 1992 and 1994 revisions

1. The 1990 revision

28. The report World Population Prospects: 1990 was issued during the second quarter of 1991. This was the last major publication that reported on the results of the 1990 revision exercise. It followed up on two earlier publications that had been issued during 1990, and reported on during the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission.

29. The Population Division made the results of the 1990 revision available on magnetic tape, on diskette for IBM-PC compatible microcomputers and for, the first time, on diskette for Apple Macintosh microcomputers. The database Demographic Indicators, 1990 contains selected demographic indicators for countries, regions and major areas from the medium-, high- and low-fertility

variants. The database Sex and Age, 1990 provides populations by sex and age for the medium-fertility variant projections.

2. The 1992 revision

30. The 1992 revision was completed in June 1992 and the major results announced at a press conference given by the Under-Secretary-General of the then Department of Economic and Social Development. At that time, the results of the 1992 revision were made available, through advance copies of the annex tables, throughout the United Nations system and among major non-governmental users.

31. The 1992 revision accommodated a number of events. The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic united to form one sovereign State, as did Democratic Yemen and Yemen. Population estimates and projections were prepared for those new unified countries. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics separated into 15 individual countries. Population estimates and projections by sex and age were prepared for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and for a major area named "USSR (former)", which comprised the other 12 former republics. For each of those 12 republics, current estimates of population size and projections until 1995, and major demographic indicators were prepared. Estimates and projections of international migration were heavily revised for an unusually large number of countries, in order to accommodate the new and extensive migratory and refugee movements, including those related to the Persian Gulf war. The potential demographic impact of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) was also figured in for what was then the 15 highest prevalence countries in the world, all in Africa. The Population Division also lowered its "big country" criterion for the sex and age-specific projections to include countries with a minimum population of 200,000 or more persons in 1990 (the marker was 300,000 persons in the previous revisions); population figures by sex and age were available for six additional countries owing to that change.

32. All programmed outputs from the 1992 revision have now been published. The United Nations wall chart World Population, 1992 was issued in August 1992. For countries, regions and major areas, the wall chart presents estimated and projected populations for 1992, 2000 and 2025; crude birth and death rates, annual population growth rate, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate for 1985-1990; percentage of the population in 1990 in age groups 0-14 and 65 or over; median age of the population in 1990; and percentage of the population in 1990 living in urban areas. The publication entitled The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1992 Revision was issued in March 1993. It provides estimated and projected populations (medium-, high- and low-fertility variants) for the period 1950-2025, by sex and age, for countries, major areas and regions.

33. The major report of this exercise, World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision, was issued in August 1993. The comprehensive set of annex tables, showing detailed demographic estimates and projections for each country, region and major area, was revised for the 1992 revision in order both to provide additional, previously unpublished data and to improve readability. Along with those tables, the publication provides an in-depth analysis of the world demographic situation and future and of technical issues involved in such an

imposing undertaking of global population projections. Analytical chapters cover, inter alia, the current demographic situation and future change; demographic estimates for the newly independent States of the former USSR; the demographic impact of AIDS in 15 African countries; a detailed study of differences in country estimates and projections between the 1992 revision and the 1990 revision; a study of the differences among United Nations demographic estimates and projections at the time of the World Population Conference at Bucharest in 1974 (the 1973 assessment), the International Conference on Population at Mexico City in 1984 (the 1984 assessment), and the upcoming 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development (the current 1992 revision); a compilation of the sources of data and demographic methods used for preparing the base-line figures for population, mortality, fertility and international migration for each country; and the methodology of the United Nations 1992 revision.

34. The database World Population Prospects, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision), which became available in September 1992, is also available on magnetic tape. It contains populations by sex and age for the medium-, high-, low- and constant-fertility variants (including data in single years of age for ages 5-24) and data on 28 selected demographic indicators. Revised and enhanced versions of the database were also prepared for IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputers and issued in October 1992. The database Demographic Indicators, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision), which was issued in October 1992, provides selected demographic indicators for countries, regions and major areas of the world. Estimates are presented quinquennially for the period 1950-1990 and the medium-, high- and low-fertility variant projections are presented through 2025. Thirteen demographic indicators are given: total and female populations; population density; female population aged 15-49; population aged 65 or over; average annual rate of population growth; crude birth and death rates; total fertility rate; life expectancies at birth for males, females and both sexes combined; and infant mortality rate. The database Sex and Age, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision), which became available in September 1992, provides population by sex and age for countries, regions and major areas. Estimates are presented quinquennially for the period 1950-1990 and the medium-variant projections are provided through 2025.

35. In addition to the above databases, which were programmed into the work programme for 1992-1993, three non-programmed additional databases for IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputers were issued in October 1992. The database Interpolated National Populations, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision) furnishes annual estimates and projections of the total population of countries, regions and major areas for the period 1950-2025. The database provides information for all countries, including those with a population size of under 200,000 persons in 1990. The database Interpolated National Populations by Sex and Age, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision) provides annual estimates of populations by sex and age for countries, regions and major areas for the period 1950-2025. With the 1992 revision, the Population Division made available for the first time its national estimates of age structure of fertility. The database Age Patterns of Fertility, 1990-1995 (The 1992 Revision) provides estimates of births and fertility rates, by age of mother, for all countries (with a population size of at least 200,000 persons in 1990), regions and major areas

for the period 1990-1995. Data are provided in both ASCII and spreadsheet formats.

3. The 1994 revision

36. The 1994 revision of global population estimates and projections is currently in preparation. The 1994 revision will be characterized by, among other things, an extension of the projection horizon to the year 2050, incorporation of countries that have become newly independent since the 1992 revision, and the reduction of the "big-country" criterion for undertaking cohort-component projections by sex and age from 200,000 persons in 1990 to 150,000 persons. As a result of these latter two circumstances, the 1994 revision will incorporate cohort-component projections by sex and age for 25 additional countries.

B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections: 1990 and 1992 revisions

1. The 1990 revision

37. World Urbanization Prospects, 1990, which was in press at the time of the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission, was issued during the first quarter of 1991. The report included population estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations for all countries and areas of the world; population estimates and projections of the 276 urban agglomerations of population size of 1 million or more around 1990; and current population estimates of capital cities of all countries. Along with a detailed set of country-specific tables, the publication contained an overview study of urban and rural population growth and a compendium of sources of data for the urban, rural and city figures. The special subject for the 1990 revision was growth of the world's mega-cities.

38. The results of the 1990 revision of urban, rural and city population estimates and projections were also distributed on microcomputer diskettes, for IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputers. The database Urban and Rural Areas, 1990 contains selected indicators of population size and growth for countries, regions and major areas of the world. The database Urban Agglomerations, 1990 provides indicators of population size and growth of all urban agglomerations having a population size of 1 million or more around 1990.

2. The 1992 revision

39. The 1992 revision of population estimates and projections of urban and rural populations, including large urban agglomerations, was completed in October 1992. The results of the 1992 revision were made available, through advance copies of the annex tables, throughout the United Nations system and among major non-governmental users. Population estimates were provided for urban and rural areas for all countries, regions and major areas for the period 1950-2025. Population estimates and projections were compiled for 378 urban

agglomerations of 750,000 or more persons around 1990. This revision, hence, provided the most extensive list to date of city population estimates and projections (the 1990 revision provided estimates and projections for cities of 1 million or more, and the 1988 revision provided data for cities of 2 million or more). Population estimates for urban agglomerations were provided for the period 1950-1990. As recommended by the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, the projection horizon for city projections was extended to 2010 (from 2000 for the 1990 revision).

40. All programmed outputs from the 1992 revision have now been published. The United Nations wall chart Urban Agglomeration, 1992 was issued in November 1992. The wall chart provides population data for all urban agglomerations of 1 million or more persons in 1992. For each urban agglomeration, the chart exhibits estimated population and projected population sizes in 1992 and 2010; their population growth rates for 1985-1990 and 2005-2010, and the percentage of national and urban population residing in that agglomeration in 1992.

41. The major report of this exercise, World Urbanization Prospects: The 1992 Revision, was issued in October 1993. The report included population estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations for all countries and areas of the world; population estimates and projections of all urban agglomerations of population size of 1 million or more around 1990 (computerized databases, see para. 42 below, offered data for all agglomerations of population size 750,000 or more); and current population estimates of capital cities of all countries. Along with a detailed set of country-specific tables, the publication contained an overview study of urban and rural population growth; a study of the growth of large urban agglomerations; and a compendium of sources of data for the urban, rural and city figures. The special subject for the 1992 revision was urban structure and hierarchy.

42. The results of the 1992 revision of urban, rural and city population estimates and projections were also distributed on microcomputer diskettes, for IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputers. The database Urban and Rural Places, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision) contains, for each country, region and major area, estimates and projections of total, urban and rural populations; percentage of population living in urban areas; rate of growth of urban and rural populations; population of urban agglomerations (with at least 750,000 persons in 1990) and their rate of population growth; and percentage of the national and urban population living in the urban agglomeration. Data cover the period 1950-2025 for urban and rural areas, and 1950-2010 for urban agglomerations. Data are provided in both ASCII and spreadsheet formats.

C. Preparing migration data for subnational population projections

43. The manual entitled Preparing Migration Data for Subnational Population Projections was completed and published during the first quarter of 1992. The publication provides a brief review of the various types of data that can be used for estimating migration for a base period; describes, with numerical examples, the estimation of the volume of interregional migration from available data, covering the variety of methods that can be used depending on the form of available data; discusses alternative methods for determining the age and sex

composition of migration streams, including model age schedules and how they can be used when age data are not available or need to be adjusted; discusses different approaches for projecting base migration rates into the future and the conversion of gross migration data into net migration data; and finally, describes desired questions and tabulation plans for censuses and surveys which would facilitate the preparation of subnational projections.

D. Long-range population projections until the year 2150

44. During the first quarter of 1992, the Population Division issued a publication entitled Long-range World Population Projections: Two Centuries of Population Growth, 1950-2150. These supplementary world population projections extended the regular series of biennial United Nations population estimates and projections into the long term, to 2150. Seven fertility extensions were prepared, each extension differing according to the assumed future trend of fertility. The publication updated the long-range population projections last published in 1982.

E. Sex and age distribution of urban and rural areas

45. In December 1993, the Population Division issued a working paper entitled "Urban and rural areas by sex and age: the 1992 revision". It was a non-programmed, additional output, supplementing, and fully consistent with, the United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural populations appearing in the publication World Urbanization Prospects: The 1992 Revision. The volume presents the sex and age distribution of urban and rural areas for countries, regions and major areas of the world. Such information had last been published in 1982 in a United Nations working paper. Population data are provided for 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2025. Estimates and projections are based on national census or survey data that have been evaluated and, whenever necessary, adjusted for deficiencies and inconsistencies.

F. Demographic impact of AIDS in Africa

46. Currently in press is the Population Division's publication entitled AIDS and the Demography of Africa. The 1992 revision of the United Nations world population estimates and projections incorporates the potential demographic impact of AIDS into the estimates and projections for countries whose HIV seroprevalence was estimated to surpass 1 per cent for the adult population in 1990. As a result, AIDS was incorporated into the projections for 15 countries of Africa. The publication focuses on the projected demographic impact of AIDS for those sub-Saharan countries, expanding on an analysis made in chapter III of World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision. The publication also reviews the epidemiology of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and considers its likely social and economic impacts in sub-Saharan Africa.

G. Subcommittee on Demographic Estimates and Projections

47. The Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), during its 1992 sessions, decided that the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections should be upgraded to a subcommittee and report through the Subcommittee on Statistical Activities. The next session of the Subcommittee on Demographic Estimates and Projections will be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 28 to 30 June 1993. Planning is currently in progress.

48. The seventeenth session of the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections was held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from 23 to 25 June 1992 to discuss the continuing collaboration in demographic and sectoral estimates and projections in the United Nations system. The Working Group successfully worked out a schedule of coordination for the 1992 and 1994 rounds of demographic and sectoral estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division, the regional commissions, the International Labour Organisation, FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Arrangements were made for the timely provision of the results of those estimates and projections to other United Nations agencies, units and organizations participating in the Working Group and requiring those estimates and projections for their work. They include, in particular, UNICEF, UNFPA, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the World Health Organization and the World Bank. The report of the Working Group (ACC/1992/20, 24 September 1992) has been submitted to ACC.

III. POPULATION POLICY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. Comparative study of new population policy issues at the global level

49. In 1989, a project was initiated, focusing on the preparation of a database for the world's 100 largest agglomerations. The database, which is available on diskette, was completed in mid-1993, with the financial assistance of UNFPA. The accompanying volume, World City Profiles, containing profiles of more than 100 of the world's largest urban agglomerations, has been submitted for publication.

50. During 1991-1993, research concerning policy issues resulting from rapid population growth of the largest urban agglomerations continued. The aim of the research is to investigate from a broad and comparative perspective the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and plans of cities that are projected to have populations of at least 8 million by the year 2000. A report, entitled Population Growth and Policies in Mega-cities, was issued in 1993 for São Paulo. Other reports are being prepared on the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

B. National population policies

51. At the beginning of 1990, a project on the status of women and population policies was initiated, with a focus on policies relating to female reproductive health. As part of the project, which was funded by UNFPA, the United Nations Nuptiality Chart, 1991 was issued. The main output of the project was a three-volume publication entitled Abortion Policies: A Global Review, which analyses the evolution of abortion law and practice in 190 countries. Volume I of the publication, covering Afghanistan to France, was issued in 1992; volume II, covering Gabon to Norway, was issued in 1993; and volume III, covering Oman to Zimbabwe, is scheduled to be published in early 1994.

52. In the series Case Studies in Population Policy, an additional national case-study focusing on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies in Argentina was issued in 1992.

C. Population policy data bank

53. The population policy data bank has been expanded and strengthened. In 1992, the third edition of the population policy database Global Population Policy Data Base, 1991 (GRIPP:1991) was issued. In addition, a companion volume, Population Policy Diskette Documentation, 1991, was published, explaining the use of a computer diskette containing the policy data. The fourth edition of the population policy database, Global Population Policy Data Base, 1993 (GRIPP:1993) and Global Population Policy Diskette Documentation, 1993 is being finalized for publication in 1994.

54. Replies to the Seventh United Nations Population Inquiry among Governments, which was sent to Governments for completion in October 1992, are now being analysed and the results will be published in 1994. The inquiries have provided invaluable information on national population policies.

D. Manual on projection methods for integrating population variables into development planning

55. The third module on techniques for preparing projections of household and other income, household consumption and savings and government consumption and investment of the manual entitled Projection Methods for Integrating Population Variables into Development Planning has been published. The population and development methods presented in the three modules of the manual have also been made available in microcomputer software PDPM/PC 1.0, with the accompanying user's guide.

E. Reports on experiences of integrated population and development planning

56. Three reports documenting the experiences in integrating population and development planning in three countries, namely, Thailand, Turkey and India, have been published.

F. International Symposium on Population and Development Planning

57. The proceedings of the United Nations International Symposium on Population and Development Planning, held at Riga, Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, in 1989, have been published. The Symposium was organized by the Population Division, in collaboration with the Latvian State University and the Moscow State University.

G. Assessing the demographic consequences of major development projects

58. Work under the project entitled "Assessing the demographic consequences of major development projects", which was undertaken with the financial assistance of UNFPA, was completed. An overview report on three case-studies (Costa Rica, India and Morocco) will soon be available as a working paper.

H. Population aspects of ageing: economic and social consequences

59. The Population Division has completed a study, undertaken with the assistance of UNPFA, of the demographic and socio-economic consequences of demographic ageing in selected developing countries. Two separate case-studies on Argentina and the State of Kerala, India, have been published.

I. International Conference on Ageing Populations in the Context of the Family

60. A volume containing the proceedings of the International Conference on Ageing Populations in the Context of the Family, held at Kitakyushu, Japan, in 1990, has been completed and is now in press. The Conference was organized by the Population Division and the Municipal Government of Kitakyushu, in collaboration with the Japan Aging Research Centre, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

J. United Nations Round Table on the Ageing of Asian Populations

61. The Round Table on the Ageing of Asian Populations was held at Bangkok from 4 to 6 May 1992. It was organized by the Population Division, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and San Diego State University, with the financial assistance of UNFPA. The proceedings of the Round Table have been submitted for publication. The report of the Round Table was also presented to the San Diego International Conference on Ageing, held at San Diego, California, on 18 and 19 September 1992, which was organized by San Diego State University.

K. Database on population, resources, the environment and development

62. The Population Division has completed version 2.0 of the IBM personal computer and IBM-compatible microcomputer database for population and research known as PRED BANK. PRED BANK 2.0 focuses on the interrelations between population pressure and land use in rural areas. It has been designed as a POPMAP application, an information system for microcomputers that combines database, spreadsheet and geographical mapping facilities. PRED BANK 2.0 contains national data on approximately 70 relevant variables for the period 1961-1989 for 116 developing countries. It is currently available as files readable by LOTUS 1-2-3, PFS Professional File, Reflex and Systat. With the database is an online user's guide containing data sources and country-specific notes. The database will eventually be a part of a report on national trends in population pressure, land use and environment, which is currently being finalized. Applications at the subnational level are also being developed.

L. Government views on population and environment relationships

63. In order to assist both researchers and policy makers and in view of the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development, the Population Division is currently preparing a report on government views on the relationships between population and the environment within the context of development. Government perceptions have been compiled from national reports to and statements at the global and regional conferences on population and/or environment, as well as a standpoint of international and national strategies and action plans adopted with respect to specific environmental issues (e.g., desertification, freshwater resources and atmospheric pollution).

M. Population and the environment: setting the research agenda

64. The Population Division, with the financial assistance of UNFPA, carried out a six-month project aimed at investigating the current state of knowledge of the relationships between population and the environment in developing countries. A report which includes a bibliography, a literature survey of current research and a proposed research agenda is now being finalized.

IV. MONITORING, REVIEW AND APPRAISAL, COORDINATION AND DISSEMINATION OF POPULATION INFORMATION

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

65. The seventh round of the monitoring of population trends and policies was completed in 1991 and the report World Population Monitoring, 1991 has been published. A concise version for the more general reader, entitled Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1991, with a special emphasis on age structure, has also been published.

66. Work on the eighth round was carried out during 1992-1993 and a draft of the full report has been prepared and is available for review by the Population Commission in working paper ESA/P/WP.121. Special emphasis has been placed on levels and trends in refugee populations in part one of the report. Part two presents trends in and governmental policies on population growth, fertility, mortality, population distribution and international migration. Part three examines the linkages between population and the environment with regard to land, forests and water.

67. A concise version of the report is also before the Commission in document E/CN.9/1994/2.

B. Review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action

68. The fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action has been completed with the cooperation of UNFPA, the regional commissions and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as several intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A report has been prepared and is being submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development at its third session. The report will also be a major document for the Conference in 1994.

C. Coordination and dissemination of population information

1. Population Information Network

69. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/33, the global Population Information Network (POPIN) was formally established in 1979 as a decentralized network for the coordination of regional, national and non-governmental population information activities. With UNFPA funding and the establishment of a Coordinating Unit within the Population Division of the then Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Network became operational in 1981 under the leadership of a Coordinator and with the guidance of an Advisory Committee.

70. Until 1984, valuable reports and technical publications were produced and a much-needed forum was provided by the global POPIN Coordinating Unit for exchange of experiences among developed and developing countries in identifying and meeting population information needs. Also during that period, important institutional and infrastructural developments took place under the direct stimulus of the Coordinating Unit. However, the period 1985-1992 was one of comparative stagnation for global POPIN since it was without a Coordinator and had severely limited extrabudgetary funding. Nevertheless, the following activities were carried out during the period under review: convening of the fifth session of the Advisory Committee, at Geneva in September 1992; participation in the Asia-Pacific POPIN Consultative Workshop held at Bali, Indonesia, from 16 to 22 August 1992; participation in setting up and servicing the Asia-Pacific POPIN exhibits of information resources at the Fourth Asian-Pacific Population Conference, at Bali, Indonesia, 19-27 August 1992;

organization and servicing of the meeting of the Working Group on the Management of the POPIN Thesaurus, which was convened in New York from 9 to 11 September 1992 by the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography for the purpose of reviewing the final draft of the third edition of the POPIN Thesaurus.

71. Following the recommendations of the POPIN Advisory Committee at its meeting at Geneva in September 1991, a revised project proposal for funding of the project was prepared and submitted to UNFPA. Subsequently, in August 1992, UNFPA approved a budget for two years which included provision for a highly technical and specialized post of Coordinator who would be in charge of the global POPIN Coordinating Unit within the Population Division. A Coordinator was appointed on 1 October 1993. A consultant was also commissioned to examine and clarify the relationships among POPIN member institutions at the global, regional and national levels, and to prepare a report and recommendations thereon, with special emphasis on how global POPIN, in its revitalized role, can most effectively serve the needs of population information end-users.

72. As part of its efforts to improve the flow of population information, the reinstated global POPIN Coordinating Unit has established telecommunications with the regional commissions and other population institutions world wide, and an electronic POPIN Gopher on the Internet, in collaboration with the regional Population Information Networks and the United Nations Development Programme. The population information resources included in the POPIN Gopher are: electronic journals and newsletters; software; news summaries and press releases; directories; and documentation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

73. Global POPIN was also represented at the Seminar on Taking Advantage of New Information and Communication Technology held at Santiago, Chile, in November 1993. The Seminar was organized by the Latin American and the Caribbean POPIN, in collaboration with the Latin American Demographic Centre, the Latin American Programme of Population Activities and the International Organization for Migration. The contribution of global POPIN to the seminar included a demonstration of the POPIN Gopher and participation in a forum about the use of telecommunications to facilitate access to population information in Latin America and other regions.

2. Publication and dissemination of research studies

74. The Population Division continues to publish the results of its research studies in a variety of formats to meet the needs of different audiences. They are widely disseminated to Governments, national and international organizations, research and educational institutions, individuals engaged in social and economic planning, research and training, and to the general public. It also continues to develop and maintain databases and software, which are made available on magnetic tape and/or diskette(s). A list of the Population Division's publications and other material issued since the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission, as well as its databases and software, is given in the annex to the present report.

V. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

A. Technical cooperation

75. During the period under review, technical assistance has been provided annually to population projects in more than 50 developing countries in Africa, Asia, West Asia, Latin America and Europe in population training; analysis of and research on socio-economic and demographic data from population censuses and surveys; population policy; and population and development. There was a concentration of technical cooperation in African countries where more than 60 per cent of the population projects were located. In particular, emphasis on technical cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa continued throughout the period.

76. During the period, 108 projects in the field of population were executed in 1991, 112 in 1992 and 90 in 1993, with deliveries of $11 million, $7.6 million and $6.5 million respectively. In addition, 135 project-related or direct technical advisory missions to 105 countries were undertaken.

B. Population policy and development planning

77. There was greater demand from developing countries for technical cooperation in the formulation and implementation of population policies and strengthening of national capabilities for population and development programmes. As a result, in 1992-1993, approximately 44 per cent of the projects were in population policy and population and development; 27 per cent in population training and 23 per cent in demographic analysis.

78. Technical assistance in population policy and development planning was provided to more than 30 country projects in strengthening national capabilities in the field of population and development; improving the knowledge of the interaction between population and development factors; formulating and implementing population policies; and integrating population variables into social and economic development planning.

C. Training

79. In the area of population training, more than 5,000 nationals of developing countries participated in long- and short-term training programmes sponsored under projects executed by the Department. However, since 1992 the interregional training programmes in the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland have been discontinued. A large number of university-based programmes, both undergraduate and, increasingly, graduate-level, continued and grew in maturity and independence during the period. Under their aegis numerous other activities of direct service to the countries concerned were engaged in, including advisory services to Governments and non-governmental organizations; policy-oriented student and staff research, and its dissemination; and short-term intensive training programmes of many kinds.

80. Joint training and research activities were also undertaken to enhance government capacity for microcomputer analysis of the 1990 round of population

censuses. In cooperation with the International Statistical Programs Centre of the United States Bureau of the Census, a four-month training programme in demographic data analysis, dissemination and utilization was organized for 18 trainees in 1992 and 1993, most of whom came from United Nations-executed country projects. Through a consultancy with United States Bureau of the Census demographers, a manual on methods of microcomputer analysis of demographic data was prepared.

D. Data analysis

81. In cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), two workshops were organized in Ghana in 1991 and 1992 to train anglophone African demographers and planners in the use of microcomputers for analysis of census data and preparation of population projections. In addition, in 1991 and 1992, two training workshops were organized in Montreal and Ouagadougou for participants of francophone African countries in the analysis and utilization of census data and on the use of REDATAM and PopMap respectively. This effort represented a transfer of technology from the University of Montreal and from Latin America (REDATAM was developed by the Latin American Demographic Centre) to Africa. The User's Manual of REDATAM is being translated into French for distribution to francophone countries.

82. Extensive use was made of local consultants and national experts in demographic analysis of census data in many countries. In addition, the need for analysis of census data and dissemination of results to users has been well established in many developing countries which have incorporated such programmes into the 1990 population census design.

E. New dimension

83. In Latin America, technical cooperation in population reached a new dimension. Through the by-products and skills developed under a Department-executed socio-economic-demographic database project in Honduras, the Department successfully established a $1 million Trust Fund project from AT&T to provide cartographic, population and socio-economic data inputs for developing a telecommunications network in Honduran municipalities.

84. In 1991-1992, two Eastern European countries were assisted in developing teaching and research projects in population, at the Mongolian National University and the University of Tirana in Albania, respectively. The former became operational in 1992, and through the technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) modality, China admitted groups of Mongolians to train as teachers. Similar training has been supported by China for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In Albania, enough research capacity and infrastructure has been built up to conduct a regional conference on one of the most pressing problems of Eastern Europe in 1993.

85. The new arrangements of UNFPA for technical support services (TSS) to national population programmes through the use of technical country support teams of experts based in the regions became effective in 1992.

86. Since then, the number of projects executed by the Population Division has decreased from 112 in 1992 to 90 in 1993, a decline of 20 per cent over the period, owing to the expected increase of national responsibility. In the next two years there may be very few or no country population projects entirely executed by the Population Division. However, the five population specialists to be provided to the Population Division by UNFPA under the TSS arrangements will provide substantive support to the eight country support teams so that the TSS system can achieve the highest quality of technical support to country population programmes.

VI. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

87. The Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, in consultation with UNFPA, is responsible for coordinating the substantive aspects of the preparations for the Conference to be held at Cairo in 1994, including the convening of the six expert group meetings, the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and the formulation of draft recommendations for the Conference. Those substantive preparatory activities are briefly described below. Other aspects of the Conference preparations will be dealt with in a more detailed report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the state of preparations for the Conference (A/CONF.171/PC/4), which will be discussed by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session, immediately following the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission.

A. Expert group meetings

88. In preparation for the Conference and in order to provide the required technical input for consideration by the Conference, six expert group meetings were organized by the Population Division, in consultation with UNFPA, covering the six clusters of issues identified by the Economic and Social Council as those requiring the greatest attention during the forthcoming decade.

89. The first Expert Group Meeting, on population, environment and development, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 24 January 1992. The second, on population policies and programmes, was hosted by the Government of Egypt in Cairo, from 12 to 16 April 1992. The third, on population and women, was hosted by the Government of Botswana in Gaborone, from 22 to 26 June 1992, and financed by a contribution from the Government of the Netherlands. The fourth, on family planning, health and family well-being, was hosted by the Government of India in Bangalore, from 26 to 29 October 1992. The fifth, on population growth and demographic structure, was hosted by the Government of France in Paris, from 16 to 20 November 1992. The sixth, on population distribution and migration, was hosted by the Government of Bolivia in Santa Cruz, from 18 to 23 January 1993.

90. Each Expert Group included 15 experts, invited in their personal capacities, along with representatives of relevant units, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Efforts were made to have a full range of relevant scientific disciplines and geographical regions represented. The

standard documentation for each Expert Group Meeting included a substantive background paper prepared by the Population Division in consultation with UNFPA, technical papers prepared by each of the experts and technical contributions provided by the participating regional commissions, specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The recommendations of each Meeting were submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session in May 1993 (E/CONF.84/PC/4 to E/CONF.84/PC/9), together with a synthesis of the Expert Group Meetings (E/CONF.84/PC/12) that provided a brief description of their organizational aspects, their recommendations and an overview of issues of overriding importance that were examined at more than one Meeting. The recommendations and the synthesis have also been featured in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 34-35.

91. The proceedings of each Expert Group have been prepared for publication. The proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on Population Policies and Programmes were published in April 1993; the others will follow in due course.

B. Regional conferences

92. The Population Division participated in the regional meetings or conferences convened by the regional commissions in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93. The Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, organized by ESCAP in cooperation with UNFPA, was hosted by the Government of Indonesia at Denpasar from 19 to 27 August 1992. The Third African Population Conference, organized by ECA, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and UNFPA, was hosted by the Government of Senegal at Dakar from 7 to 12 December 1992. The European Population Conference, held at Geneva from 23 to 26 March 1993, was organized by the Economic Commission for Europe, in cooperation with the Council of Europe and UNFPA. The Arab Population Conference, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, was hosted by the Government of Jordan at Amman from 4 to 8 April 1993. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development, organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and co-sponsored by UNFPA, was hosted by the Government of Mexico at Mexico City from 29 April to 4 May 1993.

93. Three of the regional conferences adopted a declaration; one, a set of recommendations; and the other, a consensus statement on population and development. These were made available to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session in May 1993, in the languages of submission only (E/CONF.84/PC/13 to E/CONF.84/PC/17). A report synthesizing the results of those regional and subregional conferences and meetings (A/CONF.171/PC/7) will be available to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session in April 1994.

C. Main documents for the Conference

94. In its role as the substantive arm of the Conference, the Population Division, in consultation with UNFPA, is responsible for the preparation of the

principal documents of the Conference - namely, the first draft of the negotiating document (provisionally called the Cairo programme of action on population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development) and the fourth review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

95. A conceptual framework of the draft recommendations of the Conference was prepared for discussion by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session in May 1993. The decisions taken by the Preparatory Committee on that conceptual framework directed and guided the secretariat of the Conference in the preparation of an annotated outline, which was discussed by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session. The views expressed by delegations and groups of delegations on the annotated outline guided the Conference secretariat in the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference, which will be reviewed by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session in 1994. A group of eminent persons met in New York on 8 and 9 December 1993 to review and comment on an earlier draft of the document. The Rockefeller Foundation hosted the meeting.

96. The review and appraisal of the Plan of Action is discussed in chapter IV, section B, of the present report.

D. Inter-agency coordination

97. Within the framework of ACC, the mechanism through which system-wide coordination is pursued in the United Nations, an Ad Hoc Task Force for the Conference has been established. The Task Force had its first formal meeting in July 1992, devoting particular attention to the draft outline for the fourth review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, which will be a major document of the Conference and one that, by its very nature, will place heavy demands on system-wide coordination. The Task Force met again at Geneva in July 1993.

98. The former Department of Economic and Social Development organized a meeting of United Nations autonomous research institutes to discuss and coordinate the collective contribution that those institutes could make to the Conference. The meeting took place at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1992, under the chairmanship of the Rector of the United Nations University.

E. Other meetings and round tables

99. Recognizing the importance of the Conference to the world community of population specialists, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) devoted one full day of its twenty-fourth General Conference (held at Montreal from 26 August to 2 September 1993) to extensive discussions of the results of the substantive preparations that had been undertaken. Most of the debate was devoted to an analysis of the results of the United Nations expert group meetings organized by the Population Division, in consultation with UNFPA, as part of the preparatory process for the Conference. The discussions provided an opportunity for IUSSP members to interact with the secretariat of

the Conference and to make known the expectations and priorities of the demographic community in relation to the outcome of the Conference.

100. The Population Division participated in other meetings and round tables related to the Conference, including the Round Table on Women's Perspectives on Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights, Ottawa, 26-27 August 1993; the Round Table on Population Policies, Programmes and HIV/AIDS, Berlin, 28 September-1 October 1993; the Round Table on Population and Development Strategies, Bangkok, 17-19 November 1993; the Round Table on Population, Environment and Sustainable Development in the Post-UNCED Period, Geneva, 24-26 November 1993; and the Meeting of Eminent Persons in Population and Development, Tokyo, 26-28 January 1994.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XIII.3), chap. I.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

Annex

PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER MATERIAL ISSUED IN 1991-1993 BY THE POPULATION DIVISION, AND THE SOFTWARE AND DATABASES MAINTAINED BY IT

Research studies

World Population Prospects, 1990. Sales No. E.91.XIII.4.

World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision. Sales No. E.93.XIII.7.

World Urbanization Prospects, 1990. Sales No. E.91.XIII.11.

World Urbanization Prospects: The 1992 Revision. Sales No. E.93.XIII.11.

The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1992 Revision. Sales No. E.93.XIII.3.

Long-range World Population Projections: Two Centuries of Population Growth, 1950-2150. Sales No. E.92.XIII.3.

World Population Monitoring, 1991. Sales No. E.92.XIII.2.

Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1991. Sales No. E.91.XIII.17.

Abortion Policies: A Global Review, vol. I, Afghanistan to France. Sales No. E.92.XIII.8; vol. II, Gabon to Norway. Sales No. E.94.XIII.2.

Child Mortality in Developing Countries: Socio-economic Differentials, Trends and Implications. Sales No. E.91.XIII.13.

Child Mortality Since the 1960s: A Database for Developing Countries. Sales No. E.92.XIII.10.

Patterns of Fertility in Low-fertility Settings. Sales No. E.92.XIII.11.

Population Growth and Policies in Mega-cities: Mexico City. Sales No. E.91.XIII.3; São Paulo. Sales No. E.93.XIII.9.

Economic and Social Aspects of Population Ageing in Argentina. ST/ESA/SER.113; in Kerala, India. ST/ESA/SER.R/119.

Integrating Development and Population Planning in India. ST/ESA/SER.R/114; in Thailand. ST/ESA/SER.R/110; in Turkey. ST/ESA/SER.R/112.

Women's Education and Fertility Behaviour: A Case-study of Rural Maharashtra, India. Sales No. E.93.XIII.12.

Women's Status and Fertility in Pakistan: Recent Evidence. Sales No. E.94.XIII.6.

Fertility Transition and Women's Life Course in Mexico. Sales No. E.94.XIII.5.

Technical manuals on methodology of demographic analysis and projections

World Contraceptive-use Data Diskettes, 1991: User's Manual. ST/ESA/SER.R/120.

PDPM/PC: Population and Development Projection Methods for Microcomputers: A User's Guide. ST/ESA/SER.R/123.

Projection Methods for Integrating Population Variables into Development Planning. Module Three: Techniques for Preparing Projections of House and Other Incomes, Household Consumption and Savings and Government Consumption and Investment. ST/ESA/SER.R/90/Add.2.

Preparing Migration Data for Subnational Population Projections. Sales No. E.92.XIII.6.

Proceedings of expert group meetings, seminars and workshops

Population Policies and Programmes: Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Policies and Programmes, Cairo, Egypt, 12-16 April 1992. Sales No. E.93.XIII.5.

Population and Development Planning: Proceedings of the United Nations International Symposium on Population and Development Planning, Riga, Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, 4-8 December 1989. ST/ESA/SER.R/116.

International Transmission of Population Policy Experience: Proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on the International Transmission of Population Policy Experience, New York, 27-30 June 1988. Sales No. E.91.XIII.10.

The AIDS Epidemic and Its Demographic Consequences. Sales No. E.91.XIII.5.

Measuring the Dynamics of Contraceptive Use: Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Measuring the Dynamics of Contraceptive Use, New York, 5-7 December 1988. Sales No. E.91.XIII.7.

Ageing and Urbanization: Proceedings of the United Nations International Conference on Ageing Populations in the Context of Urbanization, Sendai (Japan), 12-16 September 1988. Sales No. E.91.XIII.12.

Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries: Proceedings of the United Nations/Institut national d'études démographiques (INED) Expert Group Meeting on Consequences of Rapid Population Growth, New York, 23-26 August 1988 (published on behalf of the United Nations by Taylor & Francis).

Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries: Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration, Aguascalientes, Mexico, 22-25 October 1991. Sales No. E.94.XIII.3.

Wall charts

World Population, 1992. Sales No. E.92.XIII.12.

Urban Agglomeration, 1992. Sales No. E.93.XIII.2.

United Nations Nuptiality Chart, 1991. Sales No. E.92.XIII.5.

Periodicals

Population Bulletin of the United Nations

No. 30. Sales No. E.91.XIII.2. Articles on: the use of new model life-tables at very low mortality in population projections (Ansley Coale and Guang Guo); old-age mortality patterns in low-mortality countries: an evaluation of population and death data at advanced ages, 1950 to the present (Gretchen A. Condran, Christine L. Himes and Samuel H. Preston); the demography of disability (Yeung-chung Yu); applications of the Heligman/Pollard model mortality schedule (Andrei Rogers and Kathy Gard); measurement and analysis of cohort-size variations (Shiro Horiuchi).

No. 31/32. Sales No. E.91.XIII.18. Articles include: age misreporting and its effects on adult mortality estimates in Latin America (Aimee R. Dechter and Samuel H. Preston); South-to-North migration since 1960: the view from the North (Hania Zlotnik); assessing the effects of mortality reduction on population ageing (Shiro Horiuchi); relationships between population and environment in rural areas of developing countries (United Nations Secretariat); historical population estimates for Egypt: a critical review (M. A. El-Badry); international cooperation in the area of population (C. Stephen Baldwin).

No. 33. Sales No. E.92.XIII.4. Articles include: fertility patterns and child survival - a comparative analysis (John Hobcraft); sensitivity of aggregate period life expectancy to different averaging procedures (Wolfgang Lutz and Sergei Scherbov); estimation of adult mortality from paternal orphanhood - a reassessment and a new approach (Ian M. Timaeus); some aspects of the social context of HIV and its effects on women, children and families (Alberto Palloni and Yean Ju Lee).

No. 34/35. Sales No. E.93.XIII.10. A special issue featuring the recommendations of the six expert group meetings convened as part of the preparations for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

Population Newsletter

Issued biannually to provide a wide readership information on the programme activities of the Population Division; action taken by legislative bodies with competence in the population field; and meetings on population and related issues organized by the Population Division and other United Nations organizations; recent and forthcoming publications of the Population Division.

Databases and software

World Population Prospects, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

Demographic Indicators, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

Sex and Age, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

Interpolated National Populations, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

Interpolated National Populations by Sex and Age: 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

Urban and Rural Places, 1950-2025 (The 1992 Revision)

GRIPP:1991 (Global Review and Inventory of Population Policies: 1991)

PRED BANK: Population, Resources, the Environment and Development

International Migrant Stock: Latin America and the Caribbean

International Migrant Stock: Africa

International Migrant Stock: Asia

Trends in Total Migrant Stock

World Contraceptive-use Data Diskettes

PDPM/PC: Population and Development Projection Methods for Microcomputers

The above-listed databases and software are in addition to (a) MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE 3.0: The United Nations Software Packages for Mortality Measurement; and (b) QFIVE: Microcomputer Program for Child Mortality Estimation, which have been reported to the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session.